printing of 120,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the use of the members of the House, and 10,000 for the use of the Commissioners; and also that there be printed 50,000 copies of the Mechanical part of the Esport, one-half of which to be for the use of the members, and the other for the Commissioners.

A resolution was also passed providing for the printing of ten thousand copies of Commodore Perry's report of the Japan Expedition, for the use of the members of the House, and five hundred for that of the Commodore.

A resolution was also passed to print ten thousand copies of the surveys for a railroad to the Pacific, including those of Col. Fremont.

A resolution was also passed to print ten thousand copies of the surveys for a railroad to the Pacific, including those of Col. Fremont.

The SPEAKER announced the pending question to be on the adoption of the resolution closing the debate on the bill authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war in five minutes after going into Committee on the subject.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BOCOCK said if the bill was not taken up now it could not be passed. He would move the action on the resolution now as a test question.

The resolution was then tabled—Yeas 10s; Nays 66.

Is reply to the question as to what had become effect the bill, the SPEAKER said it was pending in Committee.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to fulfill the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and

of the tresty of 1819 between the United States and Spain.

Mr. ORR said that the article stipulated that the United States should cause satisfaction to be made for losses suffered by Spanish officers and subjects by the operations of the American army in Florida, previous to the acquisition of that Territory. He was satisfied beyond a doubt and controversy, that there was no merit in the bill. The claimant had already received doubly and trebly more than the irresty contemplated, in former years. Mr. White, the Delegate from Florida, said the amount could not be more than \$80,000 or \$90,000, and yet \$1,052,007. bad been paid, and now it is proposed to vote \$1,221,-314 additional.

314 additional.

Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) replied, denying the posi-tion assumed by Mr. Orr; saying that the loose asser-tions of White should have no control in deciding this question. The claimants had not received more

question. The claimants had not received more guestion. The claimants had not received more money than they were entitled to. Mr. MAXWELL advocated the bill. On motion of Mr. JONES (Tenn.) the bill was ta-bled, by a vote of 10s against 90, and the House ad-

#### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE . . . ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1805.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which progress was reported on the Utica and Binghamton Railroad bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. RICKERSON presented a petition of 7,450 adults, males and females, for the Right of Women to Elective Franchise. Also of 5,476 adult males and females for the just and equal Right of Women.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill to amend the act resting certain powers in freeholders of Jamaica.

Mr. STUYKESANT reported complete a bill to improve the supply of Croton water.

Mr. RHODES reported complete a bill for a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill to regulate the Terms of the Courts of Appeals.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1855. The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott,

arrived at this port at 14 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 3 o'clock, with a south-east wind, for Boston, where she will be due shortly after noon on Thursday. The dates from Liverpool are to

The Asia passed on the 4th inst., at 11.10 A. M. off Kinsale, steamship City of Manchester; and at 3.13 P. M. on the same day the steamship Balticboth bound to Liverpool. Feb. 12, at 7,30 A. M. passed a brig, water-logged and abandoned, with only foremast and bowsprit standing—painted green inside, ports outside, a red ribbon, and full figure-

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The week has been one of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought London papers of Saturday, 27th, containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry.

On the evening of Monday, 30th, Mr. Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons, namely, "that a Select Committee be appointed "to inquire into the condition of the British . army before Sevastopol, and into the conduct \* of those Departments of the Government whose " duty it has been to administer to the wants of " that army.

Messrs, Stafford and Disraeli spoke, when the House divided, 305 for the motion-148 against; majority against Government, 157; whereupon the Ministry resigned.

Their resignation was accepted, and the Aberdeen Cabinet only hold office until a new Minis iry can be formed.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 30th, the Queen sent for the Earl of Derby, the leader of the Conservative party. On Wednesday Lord Derby waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours. When the interview was finished, Lord Derby drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston, where a lengthened conference took place. The public have not yet learned what occurred between them. but the general rumor was that Lord Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Lord Derby, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumore then followed, pointing to Lord Palmers ton, Lord John Russell, and lastly to Lord Lans-

downe, as those who would probably be placed at the head of the Ministry. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned from Tuesday until Thursday. On reassembling, Lord

Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation. The Duke of Newcastle entered with an ex-

planation in self-defence. The Earl of Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabi-

net, but could not do so. The friends of the Aberdeen Ministry are dead against Lord John Russell for breaking up the

Coalition, by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct, but this

No Ministry has yet been formed, and general

ly there is somewhat of public anxiety.

THE LATEST.

In Parliament, the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea, the first week in March. Rumor says that Admirals Seymour and Martin will command.

Messrs. Watson, Winey & Co., a London house in the Australian trade, failed. Liabilities moderate.

## THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic moves, going on. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the session of the General Committee of the Germanic Diet, the proposition of Austria for a general mobilization of the Federal Army has been rejected, and that of Prussia, to place the contingents only on a war footing, is carried against Austria. Some anxiety is felt as to what

course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having. as he expected, the command of the Federal Army. Probably no step will be taken until after the formation of the new Ministry in England. The intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused a dullness in the funds.

Prussia is preparing for action. An important dispatch, dated Berlin, the 31st ult., says the Prussian Government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her own army, and the 4th and 6th corps are ordered to occupy the Provinces of Saxony and Silesia.

The Prussian dispatch, date January 21, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, states that the result of the last Conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia. Prussia is not informed of the tenor of the preceding deliberations. She regards the admission of a Prussian representative to the Vienna Conference as indispensable to her accession to the

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian

territory, is categorically refused. Denmark has appointed a military commission

to place all the Danish forts in a state of defense. The treaties between England, France, and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send in English ships 15,000 men to the Crimea under the command of Sardinian Generals, and England agrees to lend Sardinia a million sterling, or two, if wanted, at three per cent., and France and England together guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war.

A portion of the French army has been detailed to the aid of Austria, and it will march through Lembardy to prove to the Itahans the reality of the Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish Embassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend the conference to be held in that city.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 10 —It is understood in camp

that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with the view to take important points of defense in the flank and in the re-

Two divisions of the Frenck army will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up a new position on the British right. The object is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sevastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann. A dispatch from Gen. Canrobert of the 10th, says

the English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely: The works commanding and destined to batter in the breach of the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will most probably soon be made. JANUARY 11-A cold, frosty day. A large quantity of warm clothing was received in camp, but more is wanted. The French are assisting the British to build huts and stables. There is some grumbling among the British respecting the alleged injustice

ANUARY 12.—Several desertions to the Russians have been reported. There is nothing doing by the British, except getting up shot, shell, and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots, and a constant fire is kept up by the riflemen. Last right was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, when a sharp conflict ensued, and 40 Russians were killed with the bayonet. The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the ninth division is on the way to the Crimea.

and partiality of the recent brevet.

JANUARY 13.—The Russians celebrated their New Year's day within the city with apparent gayety. At midnight, all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 o'clock, the Russians within the lines commenced cheering. The French taking it as an insult, opened fire upon the town. The Russians replied along their whole line of defense by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced; the castle-works flashed forth uninter-rupted flame, rapid and unbroken as file-firing, and showed the defenses swarming with men. Under cover of the firing, a strong party of Russians made a service on the front and flank of the British left. In the attack the Russians captured the British vidette, and also drove in the covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired toward the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British a strong sortio was made on the French, the Russians penetrating within the parapet, and spiking three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside the lines of their advance, and at daybreak

the batteries were all quiet. JANUARY 14-The saultary condition of the British army is improving. The establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved the sufferings of the army.

JANUARY 15-There has been a continued fall of Preparations for a renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British. Fifty new siege guns, thirteen of the largest mortars, and thirteen thousand shot and shell have been brought to the camp. A Polish deserter from the Russians has given important information respecting the range of their batteries. The guns of the enemy have been nearly silent all day. A movement has been ob served among the Russians, and it is reported that

General Liprandi has received strong rei JANUARY 16 .- The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. There was a heavy fall of snow to-day, and it is now two feet deep on a level. The 39th British Regiment of infantry have disembarked. The French are very active in bringing up British powder. There has been no firing. The French batteries quite silent-the Russians scarcely firing a she but active rifle practice continued on both sides. The steamer Simla arrived with 400 horses.

JANUARY 19 .- A dispatch in the Paris Patrie announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides. All were seeking shelter from the snow. The moral and physical condition of the beseigers was good, but the horses were suffering from cold.

JANUARY 20TH .- A dispatch from Prince Menchikoff states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French center. Several were made prisoners and many killed.

JANUARY 22D .- The following report has come via Bucharest: Weather very fine, but the British are still very sickly. However, abundant supplies of all kinds have arrived. Shot, shell, and clothing, but no houses. There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 39th and 14th regiments are disembarking. The French have undertaken to hold the whole Bre ish works.

## THE DANUBE!

Omer Pasha has sent in his resignation because Ismail Pashs, appointed to the command of the army at Ronmela, was not placed under his orders.

Large bodies of the Russians are again concen trating in Reni, and Sadyk Pasha has proceeded with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnoissance from Tultcha

on the 10th and 11th between the Sulina months of the Danube, and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburgh Journal gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoisance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Rassian army, which was stopped by orders from the Russian Embassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations.

The Russians now occupy their previous positions on their own side of the river.

The galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tuns of powder against the sunken ships at Sevastopol has arrived at Balaklava, and also, the expected corps of

divers. It is expected the explosions will damage the

The new Russian defenses at Odessa are completed, composed of twenty-seven batteries, and mounting one hundred and ten guns. The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kertsh, and Sujak Pale are being strengthened.

foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander

TURKEY.

Constantinople accounts of the 22d say a change in the Turkish Ministry is expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and the Turkish Minister is re-

Schamyl's existence and continued command is proved by a recent foray of his near Tiffia. So the

report of his death is probably false. Kurdestan continues in a state of revolt. Accounts from the army at Kars, are unchanged.

General Guyon has been placed on half pay. The Czar's two sons passed through Moscow on

Numerous arrests have been made at Florence, on the pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered. Arrests have also been made at Leghern because of the sale of Mazzinian bonds.

#### HOLLAND.

The Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with the assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favored of nations.

#### THE LATEST NEWS.

BUCHARIST, 31st.-Omer Pasha's difficulty with the Minister is settled.

FRANCE.-The French Admiral Febrier Despointes, who commanded at Petropavlofsk, is recalled, and replaced by M. Fourichon, ex-Governor of French Guinen. France is forming a second foreign legion.

Spain. - Some new arrests have been made on the suspicion of a Carlist conspiracy. Reports say that e Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland A Madrid letter, dated the 25th, says Mr. Soule is ectionely sick.

The Police have been searching Sheas' Banking House, expecting to find conspirators concealed

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverigool. Cotton Market.— Brown, Shipley &
Co's Cucurar reports Cotton market duff, favoring buyers, and
nearly id lower than law week's prices. Other circulars say.
Helblower, while some state the market to be easier but not
quotably lower. Fair Orisans, Sid, Midding, Sid, Fair Mables, Sid, Midding, Sid, Fair Iphands, Sid, Midding, Sid. The
sales of the week have been 37 attributes, including shove 5 000
for export, and 1000 for speculation. The sales of Friday were
6,000 bales, closing dull. Stock on hand 4.5,000 bales, of which
105,100 were Amprilans.

CORN MARKET - Wheat and Flour are rather easier,

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Richardson Spence & Co.'s Gircular reports Beef in francrean demand. Pork settle readily, but the supply control in may derives the market. New Bacon is wasted. Lard a from at 956-250.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Ashee dull and withdrawed. Nathing duling in Tangarage. machanged. Nothing doing in Terrenvirse or Ter. Con-Resis steady—502.56. Sprairs of Turrenvirse mechanisms moderate face from at 20 moderate for Carolina. SEED OIL in moderate demand at 36 mod. 5. Dyrkwood-changed; business limits.

LONDON MARKETS — Messrs Baring Brothers report the market generally quiet and nochanged Bas Inov.
free on board in Wales, is quoted at \$6.15 & 4.7; Rails, 2.51,
Scotch Piz on the Clyde, 65.626618. Baranstress quiet;
white Wheat, 80, 2531; red, 72/4761; Plour, 40, 2427. Covstre quiet. Strakts from at an advance of ed. Ricz unchanged and quiet.

changed and quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET — Money in active request Corsols remarkship steady, closing at \$1,7014. The builton in the Bank of England had increased £19,000. American Scartifics—Masers Bell & Co., report much activity during the week and prices generally improved. Government Stocks scarce and in demand, whilst the demand for State Scartifics likewise continue good, aspecially for Virginia, in which large purchases have been made. More doing in Hailmond Bonds, particularly in Illinois Central, which are quoted at \$9, 1008, and Eric Thind Morrages at 74. A large safe of Pansma had also been made at 90. Other Browns and the market generally firm, at the following prices. U Liverpool Freights-The Liverpool Freight quotations show

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arr. from New York, Jan 77, Minnesots and America, at verpeol, Riversdale, at Queenstown; 28th, John Bertram, Waterford, 28th, Glory at Bellast, J. A. Westervill, at verpeol; 20th, Palestine, and Cobden, at Gravesend; Feb. 1.

Art. M. — Neh. Micmac, the Ciyde; 29th. Josephine Hard-Mar. From Savannsh Zibh Franklin, at Waterford; John Hardsead, Feb I. Westmoreland at Liverpool. Art. From New Orienne 25th. Rajah, at Queenstower, 28th. Carlo, at Genous; Zibh. Gunding Sar, Spark the Ocean-ciance; 28th. Tirrell, Atlants, 4tell Rock; 24. Thumpson, all Liverpool. 28th. Vanches, at Portsmouth. Sailed for New York—28th. Amora, from Liverpool; 28th. 28th. Tirrell Savannica Exalp. from Ports-such, 31st. E. Z., from Liverpool; 24. Columbia, from do.; Princetin, do.

iid, Princetin, do.
Salled for Baltimore-28th Lovenzo, from Liverpool
Salled for Baltimore-28th Rounda, from Liverpool
Salled for Savannah-27th, Rombey, from Liverpool
Salled for Molile-31st Monteaums, from Liverpool
Salled for New Orleans-26th, California, from the Clvde;
Ist, Revenue; 24, Volant, all from Liverpool.

## Passengers.

Eev Mr. Bloomfield, page and lady, Mrs Dodd, Mrs Parker, Mrs. Marland, Miss Bartiert, Mr. and Mrs. Tockerman, Mr. and Mrs. Houle, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Payne, Miss Chandler, Miss Jace Smith, Mr. Taylor and Indy, Mr. Wood and Indy, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Henry and three children, Messra, Rections Resistat, Rend Park. Charles and ler, Mies Jace Smith, M. Teinny and three children, Messra, Mr. and Mr. Robinson, Mr. Henry and three children, Messra, Breeleman, Bartlett, Brand, Pratt, Charles and Louis Planna, E. G. Qunney, Bearer of Dispatches, Higden, Lowdon, Patter R. Heiden, Lam, Kukland, Bratt, Thompson, Lewis, Hill Law, Tenker, Somers, Crocker, Morgan, John and James Hutchisson, Jahn and Thomas H. Chandler, Leecher, Hendertson, Mitchell, Cunningham, Spencer Langdon, Westbead, Tsylor, Mandeley, Halm Lemillet, Wright, Law, Smith, Kingston, Jordan, Walmaley, Farguson, Burns, Johnstown, Cunningham, Wright, Henry, Biggins, Morel, Crowell, Salmus, Croinager Starck, Johnston, Pulketby, Danleis, Player, Overs, McKengie, Lorchridge, e, Lothbridge.

## KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 28, 1855. The political wire-pullers have already commenced perations here. A secret meeting of the leading characters was held a few nights ago, at which, I learn, Dr. Robinson presided. An Anti-Slavery clergymen Mr. Finch, was invited to be present, but on refusing to pledge himself to secrecy, he was ordered by the Chairman to leave the meeting. As far as I can learn, Miller and Elliott, Mr. Spear and Col. Safford, who are among our strongest Anti-Slavery men, were not asked to attend the meeting. There is no doubt that the object of the movement is to unite all persons upon a ticket selected from the devoted friends of the Lawrence Association," in which case there will cer tainly be a ticket of "outsiders, and possibly more than one, to represent those who are neutral up question dividing us, but who are true to the Antilavery cause. In this district, numbering not far from 400 voters, there are but very few Pro Slavery from 400 voters, there are but very tew Fro Savery men; but it is supposed there is a small majority in favor of the "sovereign squatters" against the Lawrence Association. What course the true Anti-Slavery men will determine upon, is not yet certain; but in my epinion they will fall back upon the original Anti-Slavery platform, and nomineste for office none but true bue. Anti-Slavery men—those who reject alike the policy of non-agitation, and of voting for Administration men for policy sake. I am in favor of this course, at all events.

curse, at all events.

The election will probably be beld in about a month from this date. It has been accertained that at least at of the 51 here she voted for Fleuniken, are members of the leading men of this place, proposed to Gev. Reeder to do all in their power to give the vote of Lawrence to some one whom as might select. Of course, such persons are not to be trusted. I regret, also, to be obliged to say, that many of the "outsiders," and some who sympathize with the "in siders," are opposed to the introduction of free

"siders," and some who sympathize with the "in"siders," are opposed to the introduction of free regroes into the Territory. While I am writing, one of this latter class says, "I wish every free 'nigger' of the North was in Slavery, or somewhere else.

Our town numbers some 500 inhabitants, and contains not far from 75 buildings, among which are two stores, two ho'els, one church, one saw mill, two printing-offices, and one school-house. Also a building used for a jail, post-office, dwelling-house and Register's office, and several lawyers offices. Clergymen, lawyers and doctors, are as thick, proportionately, as in New-York or Boston, I should think. There is very little beauty about the center of the town, but a mile from it, on College Hill, you can obtain one of the most delightful views in the world. The Kansas River washes the north side of the village. Between here and Douglas, ten miles distant, on the banks of the Kansas, are thousands of acres

of timber, the most of it belonging to the Indians. A large portion, however, is claimed by the whites. Near Douglas six men hold over one hundred acree each of fine timber land. About three miles from there is a large lake, as it is called, though I should call it a swamp. The country around Douglas is such that it will be impossible to ever make a town there of any size. The place is five miles from the California road.

THE STRUGGLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Currespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855. When members of the House, two weeks ago, were vehemently denouncing a bill to punish bribery, declaring that the mere intimation of corruption in the Pennsylvania Legislature was too foul a slander to be decently kicked out, I thought they would before long have to come down a peg or two in public estimation, in point of intelligence. But when the same men, with equal zeal, urge the election of Simon Cameron, of "Kickanoo" fame, to the U. S. Senate. as they did to day, I am disposed to concede to them all the brains they claim, if they will say nothing about honesty.

At all events, there has been some very queer figuring here, within a few days, and with very unex pected results. True, every boor with half an eye open, could see Cameron's foxy footsteps, in the organization of the Legislature, the election of State Treasurer, and in other performances, when everything was shoved away from Harrisburg. All understood something of his usual good luck, in having plenty of votes in a tight pinch, and his facilities for procuring more, when a little short; but his most willing backers durst not hope for the strength he ted to-day. On the day of the caucus, not onethird of the "Hindoos" could be forced to indorse him openly, and, until within a day or two, nobody ted the plot was so deeply or successfully laid. But the villainy is not yet consummated. The Joint Legislative Convention, as you are doubtless already

informed, has just adjourned for two weeks. So far he has brought every power to bear, but in vain. His followers came to the score with the nerve and precision of men determined to win at whatever The Hall was crowded densely, and the highest excitement prevailed. One ballot was had with no election. Then his opponents tried to adjourn but failed. A second ballot showed only one gain, lacking five of a choice. Then a motion to adjourn for two weeks prevailed by two majority. nouncement was received with shouts and clapping in all parts of the Hall. Here it is regarded as the deathblow to Cameron, and his friends are very much chopfallen. There has been no effort to combine the og posing interests. Each party and faction supported its own choice with a single view to prevent this national calamity. Several Native Americans who voted Cameron to-day, loathe him at heart, and opposed him step by step in caucus; yet such is the iron tyranny of the bands, wherewith they have bound themselves, that they came to the rack with the stern resignation of martyrs. But it is thought than many of them, who are very conscientious men, will conside their secret obligations canceled and resolve to endure the weight of Cameron no longer. The Address of the holters, which was issued this morning, sounds like grit, not to be successfully tampered with or controlled by resolves from Sam's head-quarters in Philadelphia, which were telegraphed here this morning, and taid on the members' desks just before the vote, declaring that every bolter " merits and should receive the condemnation of the American party everywhere.

The efforts of Cameron and others to succeed have given currency to rumors of bribery and corruption beyond the ordinary run in Harrisburg. In view these, the Senate this morning unanimously passed the following resolution, which, after some squirming and dedging, passed the House with one dissenting

Whereas, Reports are in circulation that under and correlationers bave been used to control the election for Uni States Senator to supply the vacancy which will occur by expiration of the term of the Hun James Cooper, and Whereas, it is due to the character of the Logislature if the reports, if untrue, should be repelled, and if true, if the suitty should be exposed and punished; therefore, Realred, That if the House of Representatives concinuous terms of the control of the control

of Committee have jower to send for persons and papers.

This resolution will, doubtless, be followed up by thorough investigation, and, in the opinion of man intelligent members, bring out a chapter not at all gratifying to sundry operators and aspirants. One member rose in his place, to-day, on its discussion, and promised to bring forward the data for decisive and effectual action. Let it come. Such rumors have too long been rife in regard to the Pennsylvania Legislature. The present House is by far the most scher, honest and sincere of any we have had in a dozen years, and they owe it to themselves to make thorough work now, and rid the Legislature of the foul aspersions east upon it by the action of borers,

lobby agents, and scoundrels generally. At all events let the Committee make thorough work with Simon Cameron, if he is involved in these charges. For years he has been mixed up in all the political intrigues of the State. He has controlled his e with the hand of magic. flesh, pig or puppy, as the exigency demanded, and generally at the expense of his own convictions of right. Before the last election he could hug Nebraska ard denounce Know-Nothingism. Now, he is the American candidate, and has pledged himself in black and white to go Anti-Siavery up to the hilt! Out upon such piebald hypocrisy—such villa'nous tampering with the rights of a people who ought to

The Committee on Vice and Immorality yesterday reported a very fair Prohibitory bill. In the House there is a clear majority for Prohibition, if they will pull together, but the success of the measure in the Senate a somewhat doubtful.

ILLINOIS -The following is the vote classified on U. S. Senator. It will be seen there was but one

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 6 11 10 ... 44 46 47 41 44 47 47 17 27 15 41 58 54 57 57 57 15 1 5 5 5 6 ... 1

HEART-RENDISC CALAMETY—THERE CRILDRES OF A WIDOW BURNT TO DEATH—On Wednesday night, one of the daughters of widow Tardif, residing with her als children in a small house at Cap Blanc, on her six children in a small house at Cap Branc, on the Cove Road, went to the garret in search of some-hing, when a spark fell from her candle and ignited a quantity of eakum lying on the floor. The mother and one of the children, aged eleven years, threw themselves upon the frames to smother them, but in vsin, and the entire garret was soon in one blaze. Seeing no means of extinguishing the configuration, and thinking they were all documed to die, the frantic mother secred her infant from the cradle, and, hag-ging it in her arms let herself and child fall on the floor together. The daughter aged eleven embraced ging it in her arms let herself and conditan of the floor tegether. The daughter aged eleven embraced one of her young sisters and at once followed the mother's example. Providentially at the same mo-ment a younger child, aged only three years, rushed out and elarmed the neighbors, who came in haste, and drew the miserable victims from the midst of the flames. The eldest daughter, the boy of nine years, and the infant have since died of their princips, and there names. The coper compiler, the boy of this years, and the infant, have since died of their injuries, and there exists slight hope of saving the fourth child. The mother is in an alarming condition from severe burns on the reck, arms, and body, and a contarion on the head. The younger child is out of danger.

[Quebec Mercary, Feb 19.

ACLOTHING STORE ROBBED.—An entrance was effected into the clothing-store of Messts. Tullough & Underwood, in Atlantic-st., on Tuesday morning last, by boring through the rear door with an anger. The store contained an extensive stock, from which the burglars selected ten over-coats, eight frock-coats, four dress coats, 25 pairs of pantaloons, six silk vosts, and 25 yards of silk and velvet vestings—in all amounting to over \$500 in value. The this vest caped undetected. CLOTHING STORE ROBERD.-An entrance was efGREAT RAIN STORM

The tables were turned yesterday, and we are now having the other side of winter weather-rain, slop, floods, and moist discomfort generally.

We notice, by our papers and dispatches, that the rain was very heavy southward. Philadelphia and Baltimore receiving a large share of the deluge. It may happen that floods will rise, as the sudden meltng of so much snow will be tikely to overflow the In this City, yesterday morning, about 41 o clock

rain commenced falling, and continued without cessation until nightfall, when the storm slightly abated. The rain came down nearly all day in torrents, and was accompanied by a cold north-easterly wind. The vast amount of snow and ice in the streets and gutters clogged up the culverts leading to the sewers, in consequence of which the rain soon filled up the streets even with the sidewalks. In many of the side streets, on the westerly side of the City below Chambers-st. the snow was piled up to the hight of 3 and 4 feet, from which the rain poured down upon the sidewalks on either side in ministure cataracts. In the First Ward, much damage was done; cellars and base ments, occupied by poor families, were delaged, and the tenants, in several instances, compelled to abandon their homes. Chairs and tables, and other articles of farniture, floated about the apartments, and were much damaged by the water. As far as we have learned, no person was injured. Many cellars in the business portion of the City were flooded from the sidewalks and areas, and considerable property thereby injured. The streets were almost deserted only those persons venturing out in the storm whose business was of an out-door nature. The amount of business transacted throughout the City was rather alim, and many merchants might have been seen at an early hour of the day seeking a car or stage to convey them to their residences. Everybody who could stay within doors, remained in, and those compelled to tramp about through the slush and rain preed their bad luck.

The Parks reminded one of a Dutch city, being overed with canals running in every direction. Our amiable Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, whose motto was, prior to the election last November, Pledged to Clean Streets," had the snow in the various parks cleaned from the walks, and piled up two or three feet high on either side, making a perfect dike. The rain not perceiving the necessity of wearing away stones in a few hours, maintained a substan tial position on terra firms, in consequence of which these dikes were converted into immature canals, through which the unlucky pedestrian was obliged to splash. Many sensible individuals stalked about their business in boots with tops of uncertain length, yet long enough to insure them dry feet, &c.

Broadway presented a ludicrous appearance; yet there was no particular fun in being obliged to walk several blocks to find a suitable ford, and then be compelled to hop from one ridge to another in order to gain the t other side of Jordan with dry feet. terday was, emphatically speaking, death to horseflesh and vehicles of all descriptions. The street was filled with ridges of ice five or six inches high, be tween which was any quantity of Michigan lakes. The going was decidedly bad for man and best. Omnibuses and backs went bumping through the street greatly to the satisfaction of dyspeptics, but much to the discomfort of anti-dyspeptics. Some half-dozen or more emnibuses and backs had their springs broken and were left standing in the middle the horoughfare. The stage-horses did not feel their oats, but the want of them and many of the poor animals caved in, and were led from the traces to their stables. Broadway was as good-looking a canal as might be found in a day's walk; and but for the snags, in the shape of ridges of ice, could have been navigated with flat-boats. This thoroughfare was not, however, alone in the field, as nearly every street in the City, where the snow had not been piled up to the first-story windows, presented a similar appearance.

In the lower part of the City, east of Broadway, many of the basements in the cross streets were

In South-st., from Whitehall to Peck slip, the basements were more or less affected by the water; but the occupants of warehouses in this section of the City have been so frequently taught lessons by floods, that the majority of them stere no goods in their basements, except of that kind which suffers no lajury Many of these basements have de wells dug in the center for the purpose of receiving all the water that may run into them, while there are a few situated in low places, that are so subject to floods at every shower, they are rendered entirely useless for storage purposes. Of trade there was very little, yesterday, and the occupants of buildings in most of the down-town streets, turned their attention to pumping and bailing water from their premises, and using the crowbar to clear the ice from the gutters, that the water might run off. Sewers worked very badly, and did little in the way of relieving the streets, from the fact that in most of the streets the gutters were filled with ice even with the pavement, and the snow which had been shoveled from the sidewalks had formed an embankment on each side of the street, converting the middle of the street into a regular canal, filled, from one to two feet in depth, wit that delightful composition of snow and water com-

monly denominated "slush." In the upper part of the City, about Union Market where the ground is low, many of the basements were deluged.

In Rivington and Delancey ats., where the most of the basements are occupied by poor families, the occupants were compelled to vacate their subterranean llings; and many an unfortunate family, who could find no better place, sought shelter at the Sta-tion-houses. At one of the Station-houses which our reporter visited there were from twenty-five to fifty persons-men, women and children, mostly Irish and Germans-huddled together in the lodging-room, and many of them were standing in their night clothes while they held the other garments to the fire to dry them. Such are the sufferings, among others. that the poor have been subject to by the storm.

At midnight the rain was falling freely, with little

wind and a rising temperature. (By Telegraph | BALTIMORE, Feb 14 —Heavy rain all night, which has caused quite a freshet, and occasioned some dam age. The Fish-Market space, and the alleys adjacent, were three feet under water this morning-now subsiding. Large masses of ice were carried fown by the flood, which also carried the ice out of the

PORTLAND, Feb. 14. \* P. M .- Mid. with indica-

Bostos, Feb. 14 -- Heavy snow-storm commenced PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1855. It commenced raining at 11 o'clock A.M. yesterday at Wheeling, at 2 P.M. at Pittsburgh, and at 4 o'clock this merning here. The snow has almost disappeared. Fears are entertained of a freshet in the rivers. There

is considerable sleet on the mountains. SECOND DISPATCH.

The ice in the Schuylkill River has not yet broken MANAYUNE, Feb. 14 .- The loe has carried away

the dam, and the water has swept off the sheds b longing to the Ashland Dye Works. Two dwellings were also carried away, the families occupying them safely escaping. A small railroad bridge was also EASTON, Feb 14-10 P. M -Rain still continues

The Lebigh River is rapidly rising, and a heavy freshet is feared.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 14, P. M .- The ice in the Susquehanna River is still tight. The rain that has fallen has melted away nearly all the snow here. MAUCH CHUNK, Feb 14.—The Lehigh River is ris-ing, but no damage of any consequence has yet oc-

curred here.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

FILLIBUSTERS EXPECTED.

SYTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS

A CONSPIRACY CRUSHED. ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The U.S. Mail steamship Crescent City, Commander McGowan, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived on Wednesday morning. The C. C. left New-Orleans the 5th, and arrived at Havana the evening of the 7th inst-On the 5th, after landing the mails and passengers, she left Havana, at 4 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook at ? P. M. on the 13th inst. She experience strong gales of wind from the north-east, during three days of the passage from Havana. She brings forty two passengers, and a cargo of cotton, tobacco, pork

The Colossus, an English screw steamship of the ine, of so guns, and the Boscawen, seventy-four, English, were at Havana when the C. C. arrived An English sloop of war arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th inst.; name not known.

From Our Own Correspondent-

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. S. 1855. Such a state of confusion and uproar as has existed in this city, for the last few days, must be imagined by the reader, for to attempt a description is utterly beyond my power. Soldiers marching in large numbers, with drums beating, bugles blowing, and colors flying, making such a noise and hubbub as I have never before heard. Then we have had a Spanish fleet, composed of a brigof war, a frigate and three war-steamers, all having troops on board, depart from this beautiful haven, evidently not bound on a peaceful mission, although their destination has not been made public.

All this has been occasioned by intelligence received by Gen. Concha. of a fillibuster party having left, or being about to leave the United States for Cubs

Then there have been several arrests of wealthy and respectable Creoles, and of one Spaniard, a gentleman of the name of Pinto, who, with the others, stands accused of having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the present Government of this Island. Again, numerous persons whose presence here is considered dangerous to the public welfare, have been ordered to take their departure at forty-eight hours' notice, some, even, I am told, at twenty-four hours.

The British line-of-battle ships Colossus and Boscawen, have been in this barbor the past four or five days. The latter carries the flag of Admiral Fanshaw, who is a very respectable, quietlooking old gentleman, of, I should suppose, 50 or 60 years of age. As England is now one of Spain's allies, the Captain General haspas a matter of course, received the English Admiral with all the honor his high rank demands. There was a grand dinner-party at the Palace a few evenings since, which is understood to have been quite a

I notice the following paragraph in the letter of the Havana correspondent of a certain New-York paper of, I believe, the 12th ult.:

Gen. Peruela had no sincerity in any of his extreme and incongruous measures, else his particular friends and relatives, from proverty, would not have accomplated, in the few moaths of his administration, handsome properties." Than this sentence a more foul libel was never penned. Without pausing to inquire in what consisted the incongruity of the measures of the Marquis de la Pezuela, I will proceed to detail

circumstances which account for the wealth of

his "particular friends and relatives," and with which every one resident in Havana during his administration must be familiar. A brother and a cousin of the Marquis de la Pezuela were employed as his secretaries during a portion of his administration. The cousin, I believe, did accept bribes of the slave-traders, which, as soon as the Marquis became aware of the fact, caused a serious quarrel between them; indeed. I very well remember the quarrel being the subject of common conversation at the time.

But will this correspondent have the hardihood to assert that either the late Captain-General or his brother, (who, I believe, is still in this Island.) ever fingered a single cent of bribe money? It is intended to erect a new aqueduct to bring the water from the springs at Vento (a distance of seven or eight miles) to this city, to pass through the populous suburb of Jesus del Monte-which

is not, I believe, at present supplied with this pure element, of which there is an abundance in the other portions of this city. Two new High Schools or Colleges are to be established-one in this city, the other at St. Jago de Cuba-in which all the usual branches are to be taught; the Governors of each of which are to

receive \$2,000 per annum, while the best paid Professor will only receive \$1,500 per annum. The thermometer on my table, a few nights nights since, was as low as 50- of Fahrenheit, a greater degree of cold than has been known here since 1826. An overcoat or cloak is far from disagreeable in the evening, while at mid-day the

atmosphere is positively warm.

We learn from private letters received from Havana by the same steamer which brought the above letter from our correspondent, that the suppression of a widely-spread conspiracy had been entirely accomplished by the energy and vigor of Gen. Concha. Our information states positively that a large number of the wealthiest, most respectable and apparently more conservative portion of the inhabitants throughout the island are involved in the conspiracy. A part of the insurrectionary programme was to extinguish suddenly the gas of the public places of Havana and then strike. Among the persons seized and confined in the Castle is the well-known reformer Pinto. Government troops have been dispatched to the points where a large force of fillibusters were expected in view of the expected domestic rising throughout the Island.

> (By Telegraph. ONE DAY LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1855. The steamship Empire City, from New-York via Havana the 2th inst., has arrived here, bringing one day's later intelligence from Havana.

It was rumored that an attempt was made on the life of Gen. Concha, on the night of the eth. The palace was illuminated with gas, which was suddenly turned off, when the supposed conspiracy was dis-covered, and eighty of the leaders in it arrested, including Concha's secretary and two Americans.

An individual was yesterday arrested in Philadei-

phia, under suspicious circumstances. Those who have him in custody are impressed with the belief that he is Kaiser, the much talked of third man concerned in the cruel murder of the pediar boy Lehman, at Richmond, a few years ago, for which the two brothers Skupinski were hung. Steps have been taken to ascertain whether or not the surmise regarding the identity of the prisoner is correct.